HOME AND SOCIETY.

CRESTS AND COATS OF ARMS.

THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER'S FIRST DUTY-THE IDLE GIRL OF SOCIETY-THE REION OF THE

"Whose harness is that?" asked a New-York man of cosmopolitan experience, pointing, as she ke, to a superb set of trappings, ornamented in every direction with a ducal strawberry leaf, surmounting a well-known crest, which hung in the salesroom of one of the largest harness-makers in

"Oh, that," answered one of the heads of the firm, who was showing her the establishment, "belongs to Mr. -. of Chicago; it is to be packed and

"But how is it that he uses the Duke of —'s
out of arms" questioned the lady, somewhat trace the consanguinity between the Westerner and one of the proudest houses in Eng-Why, he wanted a crest," laughed the dealer,

and he thought that was a pretty one. You see, keep a lot to choose from," he went on, confientially, calling her attention to a long velvet ael, whereon glittered in silver and gold a goodly of heraldic devices. "And when my ners have no crest of their own, I just tell them ose and take their pick." "And I suppose the next generation will discover

some missing link, or manufacture one, which is still easier, and call themselves of shoots of some famous house," soliloquized his amused auditor. "Just so." responded the astute tradesman, "and tree made, and put in a few extra branches."

But the strawberry leaves, and the coronetswhy do they add those?" persisted his customer, Why, ...ey think we are all lords and dukes over here if we've got money; and just a coat-ofarms ain't satisfying enough for some people," concluded the man who was wise in his generation.

Young housekeepers rarely realize the immense amount of labor and worry that they may save mselves by a systematic arrangement of the various departments of their household. Its interior workings may be likened to those of a more or less and properly managed, will move steadily and plously and without friction, but which, if noisily, with frequent jars and disastrous stops. It is only after many hardly earned premiums paid to experience that many women learn with amazement that they might have saved themselves and others years of discomfort by simply pursuing a conscientious system. By following the are not many servants, adding or changing acting to circumstances, a beginner will soon

In the first place, after determining the number of servants to be kept, the hours for meals, etc. write them all down in a housekeeping book, which, by the way, every housekeeper should keep for memoranda and receipts independent of the general account book, together with a set of rules, in which the duties of each servant should be clearly defined. A copy of the part relating to her own special duties should be given to each domestic This in itself will save no end of friction, obviating the usual lively discussion of "me own work and The meals should be served punctually and frefect this there should be at least one good trustworthy clock hung in a conspicuous place, by which other timepieces may be regulated. There should also be set days for everything in the way and mending and laundry work. Equally important is the necessity of method in the arrangement of a house. In the kitchen there should be a particular place for each pan, pot and kettle, so that even in the dark one might put her hand on what is needed. In the housemaid's closet all her paraphernalia should have special nails; and even in the family closets it saves time if every garment is always hung on the same hook, and not put on one and then on another. It goes without saying that there is also special

need of system in the care of money and in th of a family, she should keep a separate list of per-sonal and household expenses; and these lists should be carefully added up and examined at least once a reck. All receipts should be docketed and filed, and it is a good plan to keep unpaid bills on a steel file to mark the difference. Where there is a rge family and the mistress of the house has many outside calls on her time, she will find it a great help to make out a menu for her table, inluding breakfast, lunch and dinner, for a month will be "left over" from a joint, etc., and how it should be carried over and utilized next day. And word here to the economical about the pot-aupour kettle on one corner of the range. A really good strong soup can be served two or three times

weak All receipts should be docketed and file to mark the difference. Where there is a self file to mark the difference. Where there is a self file to mark the difference. Where there is a self file to mark the difference. Where there is a say outside calls on her time, she will find it a eat help to make out a menu for her table, industry and the mistress of the house has any outside calls on her time, she will find it a eat help to make out a menu for her table, industry and the mistress of the house has any outside calls on her time, she will find it a eat help to make out a menu for her table, industry and the mistress of the house has any outside calls on her time, she will find it a eat help to make out a menu for her table, industry the difference teaching her about how much lib be "left over" from a foint, etc., and how it is offered to mist of the committed of the committed of the committed of the superfluous keep to one corner of the range. A really ed strong soup can be served two or three times week without buying one extra pound of meat. The same independence of the superfluous keep to one corner of the range. A really ed strong soup can be served two or three times week without buying one extra pound of meat. The fashionable does not one corner of the range. A really ed strong soup can be served two or three times week without buying one extra pound of meat. The fashionable does not not be committed to the committee of the superfluous keep to the committee of the superfluous keep to the committee of the superfluous keep to the committee of the superfluous and the total stort of thing herself. The family the head of society. If I try to do things about the potable of the superfluous and the superfluous are to the superfluous and the superfluous are to the superfluous and the superfluous and the superfluous are to the superfluous women of the day, a sisterhood of which I am a shining member? I have no vocation; I am tired cause I have failed to capture an eligible party. and my brothers are beginning to twit me jokingly with being 'an old maid.' Mamma sighs and looks anxious, and I know she is thinking that if anything happened to papa we would not have enough pendent on the boys. This uncomfortable state of affairs has come on gradually. When I was a little girl I was as happy as the day was long, and when much of. Fretty clothes were given to me without stint, and it never occurred to me that I could ever to feel that I am decidedly a superfluous element. I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed.' I cannot could feel myself independent, I should be happy, marry, which is not likely. I do not see what is

dreds of sensitive girls who keenly feel their unsat-isfactory position in families, which to all outward The lit has been frequently said that this is a man's age, and so, in a measure, it is that is, it is undoubtedly an age wherein women of exceptional intelligence or ability may successfully battle with lems still unsolved, of which the average superfluous

Whose erratic courses cannot be accurately calcutimes it will return within a decade. Just now we ing-board, which were the universal morning cos back freshly filled from the laundry, were it not for beautiful to behold to their large shady hats! Well, the basket wagons and the white cambrics

are coming back, they say. Already a few of the frocks are shown by the modistes. As to the latter, made without Mnings, and a ribbon belt and collar with pretty bows should be the only ornaments.

bon pleated just under the rounded waist and standing stiffly out around the back until it reaches the hips on either side, where the pleating suddenly stops and the ribbon falls in straight lengths to the hem of the skirt. A novel way in which to make a cambric skirt is to have eight or ten graduated boxcambric skirt is to have eight or ten graduated boxpleats, very small at the waist, where they converge, and growing very wide as they reach the edge of the skirt. Under the box-pleats and over the intervening spaces are laid rows of insertion, giving the effect of a petticeat under the box-pleats. The overskirts are decidedly unpopular, most people finding them unwieldy and unbecoming, and skirts do not flare nearly as much as they did. A pretty and effective dinner gown for light mourning is a rich, dull moire skirt made without any trimming. Large moire elbow sieeves and a low bodice are of pale mauve satin, covered with smoothly fitting black lace, the square-cut neck being finished with a curious trimming of pearls and black jet.

THE BODICE.

GENERAL AND INDIVIDUAL STYLES.

The present season may be known as the era of outing costumes of every kind, but the separate waist of fancy slik, chiffon or some other dainty material has now become an affair of dress. Thus we have the most fetching bodices of black chifor red chiffon, held in fine accordion pleats and with entire yokes of glittering jet. Sometimes the red chiffon walsts have the upper parts of the large sleeve finished in overlapping points, which cause them to be called "poppy walsts" or "chrysanthemum bodices," according to the flower which they resemble. These waists are generally worn with black moiré or satin skirts, which act as a foll for the brilliant glowing color of the bodice.

Worth, who is often an advocate of the extreme in dress, is sending over some bodices which are broadened by the use of siender wires to support the upper part of the sleeve, and the huge revers and berthas on elaborate costumes are stiffened by slender whalebones to increase the expansive effect of the upper part of the bodice, while they decrease the apparent size of the waist. It is not likely that these will become a general fashion. The wired collar and sleeve belong to the sixteenth century, and are rather too uncomfortable and artificial to ever again come into general use. The full French blouse is one of the recent evolutions of the elaboor throat, back and front; and where the wearer has a very slender figure it is allowed to droop slightly over the belt. It may be made in red or canary yellow, deep rose, or delicate green and in the sheer quality of India silks, figured with bayadere stripes, which Worth still uses in spite of the fact that other Parisian dressmakers have aban-

In point of fact, there has not been a season for years when the famous Parisian dressmakers wer so much at loggerheads. Each great house seems intent on introducing individual styles of its own. Worth, for example, insists on furbelows and over skirts. Paquin clings to the plain skirt, and has founding of the amateurs and other dressmakers ne but the initiated is able to give.

introduced to take the place of serge, it remains to-lay the favorite material for yachting, cycling and other outing gowns. A plain, rather full skirt and a simple "waiter" jacket, made of Indigo blue simple model for a fashionable yachting gown. Plain though the outlines of the dress are, the grace of cut and the "chic" effect given to it by the fashionable tallor make it inimitable and one of the most becoming gowns that a fair woman can wear. Sometimes the buttons of white motherof-pearl are sewed on with gold thread; sometimes the colors of the yacht are embroidered on the gown and on the ribbon of the rather broadmed sailor hat; but these are the only departn the regulation yachting attire. Somewhat more claberate gowns, however, are sometimes used on gala occasions here, though any attempt at laboration in English yachting costumes is sidered in bad taste, and the gowns worn at the annual regatta at Cowes practically dictate the fashions in this respect for the world. The "ornate" French yachting gowns find little favor in this country. Linen has always been a favorite material with yachtswomen, and the fashionable ors, will, no doubt, find favor for this purpose

NOTES ON WORKING GIRLS' CLUBS.

ing girls' clubs neglect home duties in order to attend meetings. Members say that club influence tends toward more attention to such duties. Some girls can give only one evening a week to their club; younger brothers and ststers and other household cares claim their time.
One girl, whose mother is delicate, does the

heavy household work between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning before she goes to her daily work in inhes all that her mother has been unable to do, and yet finds time for one or two evenings a week at her club. Many girls who have passed from school to factory, shop or office have little ac-quaintance with housework, and, to meet this need, some clubs give demonstration lessons in household matters. One club has a complete dinner set for its cooking class. The table is properly set; the food cooked by the class is served, and the girls exchange places as hostess, guests and waitresses. some clubs give demonstration lessons in household pots and pans, and put everything in place.

Discussions on current events are popular. At an uptown club one evening, after a review of topics of the time, the discussion turned on a plan to supply the poor with coal at cost price. club members are practical girls, and they discussed the practical question earnestly.

more costly to buy coal at retail at ten cents a pail than to buy it by the ton; but they knew likewise that few people in the poorer tenements have room to store a ton of coal, and that many have not money enough at one time to buy a ton; so they appreciated the advantage of buying coat at five cents a pail. After some discussion they agreed that though dealers who retail coal by the pail or away their buyers, yet the loss of the few would be overbalanced by the gain of the many. agreed that people of independent spirit could conthey earned the money with which they bought cheap coal such buying could not tend to paupercept free coal. If men or women were out of work and without money to pay even for cheap coal, would it be false pride to refuse to apply for free

judgment as well as false pride. If an industrious man out of work allows himself to be nearly starved or frozen because he will not ask for aid, his system gets so run down that he is unable to work munity; whereas, by accepting aid temporarily, he that she had advised a poor woman to apply for

had answered: "Vell, I don'd so mosh mind if dey on't pring rount a vagon mit a sign on it. which she meant that if she must accept what some people call "poor coal," she did not want the fact to be advertised. The girls sympathized with the sensitiveness of the hardworking woman, who

was temporarily in distress, though they agreed that no one should sail under false colors.

One member suggested that, in addition to the 5 cents for a pail of cheap coal, the women must hire some one to carry it for them. This roused the scorn of a refined-looking, neatly dressed girl. Her dark eyes flashed as she asked: "Should any woman or girl be ashamed to carry a pail of coal through the street? I've carried home many a pailful."

a pailful."

"Ah but I mean those who are strong enough."

"Ah but I mean those who are strong enough."

replied the scornful one. "You know that some wouldn't be seen carrying coal through the street. Why should we be ashamed to carry anything, if necessary, no matter what size or shape it is, when it's honestly paid for with money honestly earned."

One or two members supported this speaker, and said that no self-respecting woman need feel any shonest labor degrading. Others were silent, and did not encourage discussion on this point.

A member of the New Century Guild, of Pennsylvania, wrises in "Far and Near." the organ of the

A member of the New Century Gulid, of Pennsylvania, writes in "Far and Near," the organ of the Working Girls' Societies: "Whatever faculty of thinking in a measure, connectedly and reasonably, and whatever sense of independence I now enjoy, I owe almost solely to the Gulid, and my association with the superior minds embraced in its membership. I can count numbers whom the Gulid has transformed from listless, unformed, almost illiterate girls into earnest women, who are an honor to the society."

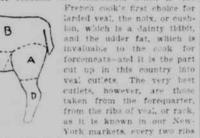
ate girls into earnest women, who are an honor to the society."

There is undisciplined human nature in the Working Girls' Clubs, as there is elsewhere. It is occasionally difficult to make some untrained members understand club decorum, but such members are in the minority. In a club one evening a younger member was inclined to giggle and act childishly while others were talking. "Miss Blank," said the president, "in a club of young ladies it should not be necessary to call any member to order." The young member took the rebuke amiably, and gave no further trouble. The president of the club writes: "The close communion of true social companionship shows us characters so nobly and beautifully moulded, and lives so full of self-sacrifice, that it would be impossible to mingle and not reap benefits of the richest and purest kind. Were it not that it would be a breach of trust, I could give many interesting incidents connected with the girls' lives and the confidences they have reposed in me." And other clubs could give the same testimony.

FINE CUTS OF VEAL.

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE FRENCH CUISINE.

The most costly cuts of year are in the hindolcest and most expensive cut in the entire animal. It contains the fricandeau, which is the



giving three cutlets, two with bone and one without

piece in the animal, because of the gelatinous charrack. In the loin is found the veal kidney, which sometimes used for cutiers, though it is better as a

remove the rough spine and the large hip bone with a sharp boning knife. The butcher will do this carea sharp boning knife. The butcher will do this carefully. Save the bones for soup. Season the loin with sait and pepper. Lay the flank part over the kanney and saver it in place. But the roast very thoroughly with butter on the outsite after seasoning. Lay it on a roasting rack. Dredge it thickey with thour, allowing a little of the floor to fail in the pan. Put it in a moderate hot oven, to allow all parts of the meat to sear over. When it has roasted ten minutes and toe flour in the pan has begun to brown put a cupful of boiling water in the pan. Do not dash it over the veal, or you will wash off the flour, butter and seasoning, which protect the meat and prevent the fulces from eacaping. Let the meat roast lifteen minutes longer, then baste it thoroughly, and graduate the heat so there may be no possible danger of burning. With a proper fire such a loin will take about an hour and three-quarters to roast. It must be basted every lifteen minutes and turned two or three times during the roasting. As the water boils away, renew it with boiling water. When the roast is done, add a little stock, or water, if more convenient, to the brown gravy in the pan. Taste the gravy, to see if it is properly seasoned. Thicken it with a lathespoonful of flour, if you wish, mixed with a little spoonful of flour, if you wish, mixed with a little

In the autumn or winter they prefer to wea what they call "little gowns" pretty and rathe simple black dresses, worn without jewels, not to low-necked and with a goodly quantity of sleeve. Drawing Room is said to have been that of Lady Londonderry. It was of the indescribable shade of satin known as oyster-white, and smothered in rarest lace; the train was white, lined with deep yelest lace; the train was white, lined with deep yel-low, the tone of which was repeated in her bouquet, but the remarkable feature of the costume was the diamonds and pearls in profusion which covered nearly every part of it; there was a pointed vest in front of the bodice formed entirely of diamond stars in graduated rows, set closely together; the three-row necklace had long pendants of pear-shaped pearls, and the tlara on her head was a veritable marchioness's coronet, of regulation size and shape, all in magnificent diamonds.

A young Englishwoman, Lady Mildred Jessup, has written an opera, which has been produced and en-thusiastically received at Florence. Her husband wrote the libretto. Lady Mildred is the youngest daughter of Lord Strathmore, and is about twenty-five years old. She calls her work "Ethelinda."

The American Lady Vernon, formerly Miss Lawrence, who has been an invalid for several years is at Pau, and is gradually recovering.

Leah of a former generation, is a grandmother. Her daughter, Mrs. Hunter, has a little girl, who has been named Leah, after her grandmother's

famous heroine.

Queen Victoria and her daughter Beatrice are accomplished straw-plaiters, and can and do make handsome hats for their masculine relatives. The German Emperor is reported is reported to value very highly divers hats made for him by his grand-mother.

Eugénie has about her rooms in spring are of wild

WARSHIPS CUT IN TWO.

MAKING THE CASTINE AND MACHIAS LONGER.

INTERESTING WORK GOING ON AT THE NAVY YARD-THEY WERE CALLED TOPHEAVY.

building on a new part to the original structure; it among those who see the job. But to enlarge a vestake an ocean-rover and add on a bay window here plete, if somewhat heterogeneous, structure. A vi sel must be built all at once, and on one plan, so far as the essential parts are concerned. But, somewhat strange to say, two vessels which were on considered finished are now being enlarged in the Navy Yard by having new parts built in. For has been going on, and it is now well advanced-so most interesting to the casual observer is almost

This part is the cutting open and the building together from the outside; the inside work will itor. The first part of the work on the two little gunboats which are being lengthened—the Machine and the Castine-has been done with much rapidity Tuesday, and in about thirty-five working hours they had been cut in two and drawn apart. As soon as one of the ships was ready the work of building together the separated parts was begun. The frame obtained by contract, and then had been prepare to fill, wherever this had to be done specifically. So, had been nearly built together. It was thought that in about five weeks from the time the vessels were docked they would be ready to be taken out of dock, and that by about the middle of July they

The whole trouble with the Machias and the bility Board was making careful investigations, was found that these two little gunboars had no sufficient stability to make them unquestionab. clared that they would not be afraid to go anywhere as nearly perfect as possible. So the board de liberated about the Machine and her twin sister, the Castine, who must go where she went and be treated as the was treated.

There were two principa, plans to be chosen be ween, both of which were feasible. Navat Constructor P. L. Pernald, on the one hand, proposed



AFTERNOON-TEA TAIK.

Princess Alixe of Hesse, the future Czarina, is much pretiter than would be guessel from her photograph. She has delicately lovely coloring, a winning expression, and exquisite teeth. The Darmstall recopie are very fond of her and dislike the proposed marriage, not only because it will take her away from them, but also because they object to her being compelled to give up the Evangeleal faith, to which she has been so much attached. It is said that the Czarewitch and his betrothed had nany long conversations on religious matters before the engagement was announced; and in the document prepared for her to sign every reference to her present faith as "unbelief" had to be atruck out before she would affix her sign every reference to her present faith as "unbelief" had to be atruck out before she would affix her sign every reference to her present faith as "unbelief" had to be atruck out before she would affix her sign every reference to her present faith as "unbelief" had to be atruck out before she would affix her sign every reference to her present faith as "unbelief" had to be atruck out before she would affix her sign every reference to her present faith as "unbelief" had to be atruck out before she would affix her sign atture. The you is g Czarewitch could hardly by argument, for he is not a youth of extraording the single special properties and the best properties and the results and the could hardly brains. He is somewhat insignificant in appearance, by the way, is shorter than his betrothed, and has a far from handsome visage.

Women in "smart! London society dress magnificently with quantities of jewels for ornament at balls, concerts and dimners in the season, for their country-house gayettes, also, they prepare coryeases are completed the ball with the strip shall be timed in a subsciled the same discussion of the control of the properties of the control of the pro

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Til not detain you two minutes," said the book agent briskly, as he hung his hat on the back of a chair and laid a large volume on the lawyer's desk. "This work, which I am introducing, selisitself, It is called 'The Model Home; or, House-keeping Reduced to a Science.' Heginning with the plan of a six, seven, eight or ten room house, as the case may be, it describes the best methods of fitting up each room according to a general design, with a schedule of prices arranged to suit any purse, and—"

"You needn't waste any more time describing it," interrupted the lawyer. "I happen to know my wife wants that book. She has been waiting for it. If you will call at my house, No. 297 Pettis Court, and inquire for Mrs. Grashly she will take a copy of it at once. But stay! I might as well get it myself and surprise her. How much is it?"

"Seven dollars."

"Can you deliver it now?"

"Yes. I have two other copies with me. You may have this one, though it is not my usual way. Five, six, seven—that's right. Thanks. Good-morning."

After he had gone away the lawyer discovered From The Chicago Tribune.

Five, six, seven—that's right. Thanks. Good-morning."

After he had gone away the lawyer discovered the binding was defective, He also found in the book the agent's card. It was inscribed: "J. Alfred Jones, No. 277 College Row."

That's lucky." he exclaimed. "Broxby, across the hall, lives at No. 279 College Row. I'll ask him to send that fellow back here, and I'll make him exchange this copy for one of the others."

About an hour later a brisk moving book agent called at No. 797 Pettis Court and inquired for Mrs. Grashly.

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Royal Baking Powder never disappoints; never makes sour, soggy, or husky food; never spoils good materials; never leaves lumps of alkali in the biscuit or cake; while all these things do happen with the best of cooks who cling to the old-fashioned methods, or who use other baking powders.

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danner manner manner manner manner

valise. Four, four-fifty, five, six, seven. That's right. Thanks. Good-morning.

man called at No. 277 College Row late that "Is this Mr. J. Alfred Jones?" he asked. "That's my name," answered the man who came

o the door.
"My name's Broxby," rejoined the caller. "I have
n office just across the hall from that of Grashly,
he lawyer. He told me to ask you to call and
se him the next time you are downtown."
"Well," said Mr. Jones, meditatively, "I know extly what he wants. I am the agent for a book
e's been trying to get, and I promised to let him
are a copy to-day. It's called "The Model Home,

for it, though, and—and maybe—"
"How much is it?"
"Only \$7. I've just got this one left, and I start for Indiana in the morning—"
"Here's the money."
"Let me see—three, four, six, six and a half, seven. That's right. Thanks."
And Lawyer Grashly goes occasionally into the library of his cosey flat at No. 737 Pettis Court, looks at three large volumes, exactly alike, standing side by side in one of the bookcases, and swears with great energy and volubility.

BUTFALO BILL'S DUEL WITH AN INDIAN.

OHN MCGILLIGAN TELLS HOW THE SCOUT

West, has a cook in his employ who has a great His name is John McGilligan, and he is a typical rishman, honest, garrulous and straightforward John is a brave man and a United States soldier who has seen much service in the West, in many scoms, he will never forget, for he saw Colonel Cody hand duel with knives, or rather tomahawk against

John," as he is called, was then in Colonel (now Gonera.) Carr's command, and as the duel was the only one that ever occurred on this continent while optending armies stood still and watched it, version of what he saw at that time is certainly teresting, particularly at this time. "You see, sir," said John (as he watched for signs

of appreciation when a steaming hot fried chicken, writer, was set before them in the dining tent), "the way of it all was this: I was in Colonel Carr's command at that time-for I've been a soldier for more one term of enlistment, let me tell you-and Creek. We had just learned that the gallant Custer—God rest his soul-had been murdered by the savages, and we were not in the best of minds toward them, if the truth must be told. General Merritt I think it was, who had command of the forces that morning, sent Buffalo Bill, who was chief of scouts They hadn't come across yet, sir, so Bill went on a little further and soon discovered the camp of the Indians toward the south. He and General Merritt, and the camp of the main body, and they were pursued by the Indians, or part of them at least. Taking a dozen scouts with him, Bill hid in the bushes, and when the soldiers went by, waited for Indians to come. They passed the ambush with-seeing Bill or any of the boys, and the next of they knew they didn't know anything, for the

From The Washington Post.

There were a knot of men standing on a street corner. One of them had just finished relating some experiences of a hunting excursion which he had taken the day previous down the river.

"So you're a sporting man, are you, Jack? I never knew that before, really," said one of his companions.

"No, sir," said the first speaker. I am not a sporting man, I am a sportsman, but I am neither a sporting man nor a sport.

"The difference? Why, great Scott, man, there is as much distinction between a sportsman, a sporting man and a sport as there is between a doctor, a cannibal and a thef?" The speaker glared at the others, but the first man still looked blank.

"Tray define it, then," he said after a pause.

"To be sure. It's something that everybody ought to know, but unfortunately lots of folks never take the trouble to learn those things. A sportsman is a man who loves sport in its truest sense. At least I so consider it. He is a man who enjoys hunting, fishing, camping out, and is commonity fond of other athietic amusements in the way of boating, swimming, riding and the like. He is, pardon my opinion, apt to be a man of gentlemanly instincts and brains. A sporting man is an entirely different sorts, although he may not engage in any of them at all. He probably plays the races, drinks hard, takes in all the prizeights and spends most of his evenings when there is nothing eise on hand playing cards and whooping things up. But a sport is on a still lower scale. He is a fellow who thinks he's big potatoes when he's really nothing but a runt. He need not know anything about sports or engage in them either. His reputation will be won chiefly by his loud dress, his filtrations with the girls, his hanging round saloons and his general worthlessnoss. No, sir; there are a good many persons who are proud to be called sporting men or sports, but to call a true sportsman by such a term is little short of an insult. Ta, ta?"

From The Chicago Tribune.

DESERTED STREETS.

HOW THE WHITE CITY LOOKS TO-DAY. Chicago, May 25 .- A year ago the White City if they had already begun to come it was only as tically the same, but with no more hope of ever again being peopled. For though there have been fires and rumors of fires, and sales, and edicts by things, the World's Fair buildings stand to-day practically as they stood a year ago.

Indeed it is presumable that there are few people Park now to find how little change there is. Of the things which went to make up the beauty of the Fair as a whole but one is missing, the Peristyle. Most of the State buildings are gone, to be sure; patriotic New-Yorker cannot look upon the small heap of rubbish which marks the site of the once proud palace of his State without regret, but even the passing of this takes nothing out of the picture

thing missed was the people. At the entrances, now open wide, there were a few dispirited individuals which vehicles could be hired for twenty-five cents to "take you all through and show you everything." But no one took a keb, or acted as if he ever heard of a keb; and the promoters of the kebs themselves apparently had no idea that anybody would take one, or had ever heard of one. Even the horses seemed to see the hopelessness of the whole wretched business, and buried their dejected noses in their patiess feed-bars and pretended to sleep. side, the first thing noticed was that most of the brick walks had been taken up and a yielding variety of sand unmasked. A few aimless strangers, wandering about. One substantial citizen of the Republic was sitting under a tree on Wooded Island emptying the sand out of his shoes. A great silence rested everywhere; even the citizen pouring out the sand made not a sound. An occasional policeman was seen leaning peacefully against a building, with that peculiar air of easy familiarity with stationary objects always observed in a Chicago officer. The by fire or sold to contractors who will convert them

into drygoods clerks could not be ascertained. Between the Art Building, which stands and is to stand, and become the permanent home of the Field Museum, and the Court of Honor, there is scarcely a change in an important building. The Illinois State Building is pretty well gone-the dome has entirely disappeared; but the Illinois State Building was one of the structures which it is possible to dispense with. The Government Building, unfortunately, has not yet joined it. On this the plaster of paris eagles still sit up as straight as ever, as if they were sitting in a barber's chair awaiting a hair cut, or, perhaps, rather, heads. The funny brick battleship still defies the enemy, and, though the winds of winter have dealt mewhat rudely with the perpendicular Egyptian maidens of the Transportation Building, most of them yet cling to the mouldering wall. The dome of the Horticultural Building still bares its brow to the sunlight, and the Mining and Electricity buildings seem untouched by either the tooth of or contractor. Even the Liberal Arts Buildof Honor is forever destroyed by the absence of the

A HIDDEN CHAPTER OF CONFEDERATE HISTORY
From The Chicago Record.

Frank Riggs, the son of the famous banker and his father's successor in the financial circles at Washington, tells me an interesting story that corrects a false impression which many good people have carried for years. During the second term of President Grant a man of the name of Pickett sold to the Government of the United States the records of the executive departments of the Southern Confederacy. From these documents was obtained much evidence that prevented the payment of claims of Southern citizens who pretended loyalty for losses growing out of the war. In a single instance they saved several millions by showing that mail contractors throughout the South had been paid from the Confederate treasury for services performed by them for the Postoffice Department of the United States before the outbreak of the Rebellion. They proved to be of great value in many other directions, and the price paid Mr. Pickett for them, which was something like \$60,000, proved to be one of the most profitable investments ever made by the Government.

Pickett had been the chief cierk of the Confederate State Department or held some similar office which made him custodian of the archives. When President Davis and his Cabinet fled from Richmond Mr. Pickett carted the records away and hid them in some place that escaped the searchers of the Union Army, and the manner of their disappearance was a mystery until they were delivered to Secretary Pish. It was always believed that Mr. Pickett pocketed the money, and he was universally condemned by Southern people for betraying the secrets of the loat cause for a price.

"The facts have never been told," said Mr. Riggs, "for Mr. Pickett exacted the sirictest pledges of secrecy from my father in regard to the disposition of the money. But both of them are dead now, and there is no reason why the truit should not be known. Mr. Pickett never had the benefit of onements of the money be received from the Govern.

About an hour later a brisk moving book agent called at No. 797 Pettis Court and inquired for Mrs. "Till not detain you two minutes, madam," he said, when she had made her appearance. "This work, which I am infroducing, sells itself. It is called 'The Model Home; or, Housekeeping Reduced to a Science.' Beginning with the plan of a six, seven, eight or ten room house, as the case may be, it describes the best methods of fitting up each it of several work on the roads at \$180 s day to every mem, and it take pleasure in adding the coming army. And I take pleasure in adding the coming army. And I take pleasure in adding the coming army for the money he received it in our bank to the credit of George W. Riggs, trustee for, and it here is no reason why the truth should not be discounted to the coming of the money he received from the Government, or the coming of the money he received from the down And I take pleasure in adding the coming army. And I take pleasure in adding the coming army for the money he re